		E OF WASHINGTON E EVALUATION COUNCIL	
In the Matter of Application No. 99-1:		Exhibit (DVB-T)	
	MAS ENERGY 2 GENERATION CILITY	PRE-FILED TESTIMONY OF DAVID BATES	
Q:	Please introduce yourself.		
A:	My name is David Bates.		
Q:	What is your background and expe	rience?	
A:	medicine, specializing in respiratory de to the international scientific and regular medicine, air pollution, science policy continue to serve on numerous governational Academy of Science (Board of Environ EPA Science Advisory Board on air Lower Fraser Valley Air Quality Advisory Board at various universities income	experience in occupational and environmental isease related to air pollutants. I am a consultar latory communities on matters of environmental y, and medical education. I have served and/ornment advisory bodies including the National Inmental Studies and Toxicology); United States pollution and health related matters; and the visory Committee. I have served as a visiting Euding Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and McGi Criteria Document peer reviewer for the United by Committee.	nt al al es es ll
	1987. Prior to that, for 15 years I v	t in occupational environmental medicine since was on the faculty at the University of Britis of the Faculty of Medicine. Prior to that, I was	h
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at McGill University where my roles included being chair of the Department of Physiology and Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine. My background is further described in my curriculum vitae. Exhibit ____ (DVB-1).

Q: What is the subject of your pre-filed testimony?

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A: My testimony deals with the health effects associated with the increased pollution predicted to result from the SE2 facility. However, I understand that this is the resumption of hearings that initially took place last year and that the scope of these hearings is limited to considering the implication of changes in the project as described in SE2's Second Revised Application. I have focused my efforts within that limited scope.

Q: What work have you undertaken to address these issues?

- A: I am continually reviewing new scientific studies related to air quality and related health effects. Specific to this matter, I have reviewed relevant sections of the following documents:
 - \$ The Second Revised Application (Jun., 2001).
 - \$ The First Amended Application (Jan., 2000).
 - \$ EFSEC Order No. 754.
 - \$ The Pre-Filed Testimony of Applicant=s witnesses Eric Hansen and Sanya Petrovic.

Q: Can you summarize your conclusions based on this review?

A: Yes. First, given the limited scope of this round of hearings, I will not re-hash the old evidence germane to establishing that adverse health effects do occur at levels below regulatory standards. (I understand Robert Caton's testimony demonstrates the failure of Ms. Petrovic to observe this limitation). However, there are new health studies that do have relevance. By Anew,@ I mean studies that have been published subsequent to the close of the hearings last fall. These new studies have not been cited or discussed by Ms. Petrovic. These studies confirm the other studies already cited in the record which establish that serious health effects do occur below the regulatory standards.

Second, Ms. Petrovic argues, in essence, that SE2's emissions will be slight in comparison to background conditions and that this slight increase will not have any demonstrable health effects. I note first that Ms. Petrovic=s testimony is apparently

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based on inaccurate or incomplete projections of the facility=s emissions, as detailed by Mr. LePage. In any event, Ms. Petrovic is wrong because the facility=s proposed additions to background pollution levels can be expected to increase the incidence of adverse health effects.

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Third, and related to the prior point, Ms. Petrovic=s testimony is at odds with the vast body of scientific literature that indicates that there is no threshold below which these pollutants do not cause health problems and that, as these pollution levels increase, so does the risk of adverse health impacts. Indeed, her characterization of the more lenient standards as being a compromise between protecting health and allowing for new development is an implied acknowledgment that adverse effects occur below those politically established levels.

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Fourth, Mr. Hansen is incorrect in suggesting that the Council should focus on health effects caused by short-term exposures to air pollution and apparently ignore or give little weight to health effects caused by long-term exposures. Both short and long-term exposures are important from a health effects perspective. That's why, among other things, air pollution standards and guidelines address both short-term and long-term exposure levels.

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17: Let=s start with your first point. While the Council already has determined that health effects occur below the level of Canadian standards and objectives, the Council may desire to learn of new information (subsequent to the last hearing) pertaining to this issue. If so, are there any new health studies published since the close of the first round of hearings last fall that are germane to this issue?

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A:

Yes. There was a study published very recently that demonstrates the onset of adverse health effects in humans that are exposed to ozone and soot (small particulate matter) at levels below the Canadian objectives and standards. The study was conducted in Atlanta, Georgia at the time of the summer Olympics there in 1996. Due to a *decrease* in vehicle traffic during the Olympics, there was a 20 ppb reduction in ozone levels. The study found that this was associated with a 35 percent reduction in hospital admissions of children with asthma. At all times, ozone levels were below both the current United States and Canadian standards for ozone. (The paper is entitled AThe Impact of Changes in Transportation and Commuting Behavior During the 1996 Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta on Air Quality and Childhood Asthma.@ It is authored by Friedman and others and was published earlier this year in the Journal of the American Medical Association, Volume 285, pages 897-905.)

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Does Ms. Petrovic base her Ano adverse health impacts@ conclusion on anything other than her comparison of SE2 induced pollution levels to Canadian standards and objectives?

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A: Yes. Early in her testimony, she identifies a second basis for her Ano adverse health impacts@ conclusion. She asserts that because the increases in particulate matter and ozone from the SE2 facility will be a small fraction of current background concentrations that there will be no adverse health impacts from those emissions. Exhibit 183 at 6:20-29. She elaborates on this briefly near the end of her testimony at pages 21-22.

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Q: In your summary at the outset of your testimony, you stated that you disagreed with that part of her testimony, too. Could you please expand on that point now?

A: Yes. As I mentioned at the outset, there are really two problems with this part of Ms. Petrovic=s testimony. First, her analysis is based on emission levels and projected concentration levels that do not take into account peak emissions that apparently will occur during start-ups and shut-downs. This matter is discussed in greater detail in Michael LePage=s testimony. But the point here is to relate that oversight to the health effects analysis. This part of her testimony is based on the amount of emissions from the facility, yet she is apparently relying on information that underestimates those emissions.

But the more important point, really, is that Ms. Petrovic simply is wrong to assert that increases in pollution do not translate to increases in adverse health effects. For both of the pollutants at issue here, small particulate matter and ozone, it has long been recognized that as the concentration increases, so does the risk of adverse health effects. The Atlanta study I mentioned demonstrates that. So do two other recent ones.

One of them was a study of 6,000 school children in Los Angeles. The authors found that Aan increase of 20 ppb of O₃ [ozone] was associated with an increase of 62.9 percent for illness-related absent rates, 82.9 percent for respiratory illnesses, 45.1 percent for upper respiratory illnesses, and 173.9 percent for lower respiratory illnesses with wet cough. Gauderman, et al., AThe Effects of Ambient Air Pollution on School Absenteeism Due to Respiratory Illness, 212 Epidemiology, 43-54 (2001).

The other was conducted in Boston, Massachusetts, and reported a highly significant association between the occurrence of acute heart attacks in 772 individuals and the level of particulate pollution. Peters, et al., AIncreased Particulate Air Pollution and the Triggering of Myocardial Infarction, a 103 Circulation; 2810-15 (2001). All of these studies corroborate the findings of earlier studies that indicate that as exposure increases, so does the risk of adverse health effects and that there has been no demonstrated threshold below which these effects do not occur.

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By the way, I notice that in this part of her testimony (pages 21-22), Ms. Petrovic cites no studies (old or new) to support her assertion that increases in pollution do not increase health risks.

Furthermore, later in her testimony she effectively contradicts herself. When speaking about the offsets proposal, she states that efforts to improve air quality by offsetting emissions or funding other air quality improvements will have a Apositive@ effect on health. I agree that when we reduce air pollution, that has a positive impact on health risk. But, then, the converse is necessarily true, too. When pollution increases, there is an adverse impact on health risk. Ms. Petrovic cannot logically claim that decreases in pollution from an offset program will be protective of health and at the same time claim that increases in air pollution will not have an impact on health.

- 8 Q: Mr. Hansen suggests that the Council=s focus should be on peak levels of pollution, not annual averages. Do you agree?
- A: No, there should be focus on both. If the health studies indicated that only peak levels were of concern, then you would see regulatory standards expressed only in terms of short-term peak values. Instead, the health community recognizes that both long-term and short-term exposures are important from a health perspective. The Joint Technical Report (Exhibit 162.12) demonstrated that the primary health effects from exposures to particulates were due primarily to the long-term elevation of ambient concentrations of particulate matter, not the short-term peaks associated with burning diesel.
 - Q: In light of the changes SE2 has made to the project, how would you assess the need for the Council to revise its determination that Sumas is not an appropriate location for this project from a public health standpoint?
- A: I see no need for the Council to revise that determination. The reductions in emissions attributable to the changes in the project are very slight and therefore the reduction of adverse health effects would be very slight, too.
 - Further, it is my understanding that the emissions of some pollutants is increasing. For instance, I understand that (apparently because of an error in the earlier application) the current application shows a large increase in the emissions of sulphuric acid mist and sulphur dioxide. When released into the atmosphere, these pollutants react with other chemicals and create very small particulates, <u>i.e.</u>, PM-2.5. Thus, these new, higher emission levels for sulphuric acid mist and sulphur dioxide would be expected to have an adverse effect on health.
 - Essentially, the magnitude of the adverse health effects that supported the Council=s conclusions last time remain virtually the same. Last time the Council determined that this Apolluted, confined, highly populated and rapidly growing area is not an

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appropriate site in which to locate a power plant, which would emit three tons a day of criteria and toxic pollutants.@ Council Order No. 754 at 51 (Finding 47). The information that this valley is Apolluted, confined, highly populated, and rapidly growing@ has not changed. The slight reduction in emissions (six or seven percent reduction, at best, ignoring potentially higher levels during start-up and shut-down) does not warrant a change in the Council=s fundamental conclusions.

END OF TESTIMONY

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